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fever exists. It should be applied in such a manner as to injure the articles as little as possible.

Merchandise should not be detained in quarantine an indefinite time. Prohibition, pure and simple, and disinfection are the only measures which may be taken.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, journals, business documents (not including postal packages) shall not be subjected to any restriction nor to disinfection.

*Instruction in the method of disinfection.*

Clothing, rags, dressings, and other articles which have been used by cholera patients shall be burned.

Contaminated or suspect clothing, bed clothing, mattresses, carpets, etc., shall be disinfected for fifteen minutes in stoves having a signal thermometer, at a temperature of not less than 100° C. in the interior of a mattress.

Linen, clothing, and articles soiled by dejecta from the sick shall be immersed for a period of six hours in a bichloride solution. Articles which can not bear the stove temperature without deterioration, such as leather, joiner's work, felt, velvet, silk, shall be washed with the solution.

Carbolic acid solutions (5 per cent) shall be used for articles which can not bear either the stove temperature (100° C.) or treatment with sublimate.

Milk of lime is especially recommended for disinfection of dejecta and vomit.

Disinfection of vessels on which cholera, yellow fever, or plague has broken out shall be as follows:

Cabin walls shall be brushed down with the following-named solutions:

Crude carbolic acid .....	5
Black or green potash soap .....	5
Water, heated to 50° .....	100

This solution shall be applied as hot as possible. The place shall then be washed with a sublimate solution to which 10 per cent of alcohol has been added. The washing shall begin with the upper part of the wall, following a horizontal line and descending gradually, so that the entire surface shall be covered with the liquid.

The floors shall be washed with the same solution, and two hours after the walls and the floor shall be washed thoroughly with water. Bilge water and water in the engines shall be disinfected with quicklime in such proportion as to form a solution of 5 per cent or less.

The quantity of lime necessary to sterilize bilge water shall be calculated as follows:

One cubic meter of milk of lime at 5 per cent (ordinary milk of lime at 20 per cent diluted with 3 times its volume of water) to 25 meters of keel length, or a fraction of 25 meters.

The 5 per cent solution shall be poured directly into the reservoir containing the water through a large opening. It should be thoroughly mixed with the water by the aid of a broom. The walls of the space shall be brushed with the broom dipped into the milk of lime.

After contact of twelve hours the water shall be emptied outside the port. No water on board shall be emptied in port.

The requirements of circulars No. 233, of August 31, 1899, and No. 180, of January 28, 1902, relative to the destruction of rats at lazarettoes and on board vessels, shall be vigorously applied.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

**BRAZIL**—*Ceara*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including 3 from scarlet fever.

**FRANCE**—*Roubaix*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 149, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, and 2 from whooping cough.

*Rouen*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 213, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 3, and 45 from tuberculosis.

**JAMAICA**—*Kingston*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths 84, including 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**JAPAN**—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended November 20, 1903. Estimated population, 148,883. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from enteric fever, and 18 deaths from cholera reported.

**SWITZERLAND**.—Reports for the two weeks ended November 21, 1903, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 790,000, show a total of 432 deaths, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 50 from phthisis pulmonalis.